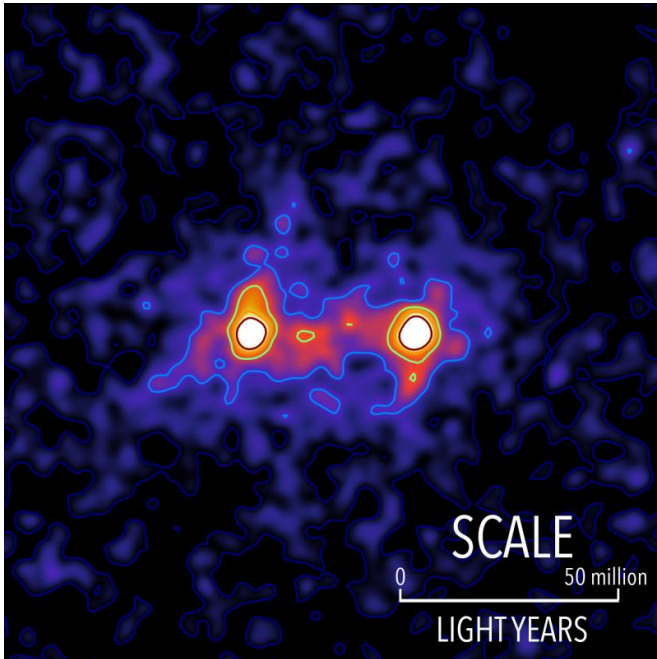


Researchers capture first 'image' of a dark matter web that connects galaxies

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Dark matter filaments bridge the space between galaxies in this false colour map. The locations of bright galaxies are shown by the white regions and the presence of a dark matter filament bridging the galaxies is shown in red. Credit: S. Epps & M. Hudson / University of Waterloo

Researchers at the University of Waterloo have been able to capture the first composite image of a dark matter bridge that connects galaxies together. The scientists publish their work in a new paper in *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

The composite image, which combines a number of individual images, confirms predictions that [galaxies](#) across the universe are tied together through a [cosmic web](#) connected by dark matter that has until now remained unobservable.

Dark matter, a mysterious substance that

comprises around 25 per cent of the universe, doesn't shine, absorb or reflect light, which has traditionally made it largely undetectable, except through gravity.

"For decades, researchers have been predicting the existence of dark-matter filaments between galaxies that act like a web-like superstructure connecting galaxies together," said Mike Hudson, a professor of astronomy at the University of Waterloo. "This image moves us beyond predictions to something we can see and measure."

As part of their research, Hudson and co-author Seth Epps, a master's student at the University of Waterloo at the time, used a technique called weak gravitational lensing, an effect that causes the images of distant galaxies to warp slightly under the influence of an unseen mass such as a planet, a black hole, or in this case, dark matter. The effect was measured in images from a multi-year sky survey at the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope.

They combined lensing images from more than 23,000 galaxy pairs located 4.5 billion light-years away to create a [composite image](#) or map that shows the presence of dark matter between the two galaxies. Results show the dark matter filament bridge is strongest between systems less than 40 million light years apart.

"By using this technique, we're not only able to see that these [dark matter](#) filaments in the universe exist, we're able to see the extent to which these filaments connect galaxies together," said Epps.

More information: Seth D. Epps et al. The weak-lensing masses of filaments between luminous red galaxies, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* (2017). [DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stx517](#)

Provided by Royal Astronomical Society

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